

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

JACKSON, April 25, 1868.

At a meeting of the Executive State Committee, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the Democratic State Convention be re-assembled at Jackson, on

TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF MAY, next.

Questions of great magnitude to the people will be submitted to the Convention, and a full representation from every county in the State is urgently requested.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN D. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Nothing exceeds the impudence of the charge which the carpet-bag vagrants who kept out of harm's way while the war was raging, that Gens. Hancock, Ewing, Blair and other distinguished soldiers of the Union army, are not "loyal" to the Union because they have refused to countenance the unconstitutional measures of the Radical Congress.

Mr. Leflore, independent Republican candidate for Congress, in the 3rd District, publishes a letter denouncing the carpet-baggers for monopolizing the offices which they propose to create. Does not Mr. Leflore know that the sole purpose of the mendicants is to obtain the offices, and that to divide them with "natives" of his class, notwithstanding their Republican orthodoxy, would be in contravention of their creed? Let Mr. Leflore convince the knaves that there is no chance for the election of a carpet-bagger over a decent white man, in his District, and they will give him the nomination, and boast of their liberality, as in the case of Maj. Wofford in the 1st District.

The following is the military order removing Mr. Palmer from the office of Sheriff. The grounds of his removal are known to our citizens to be wholly untenable. To require him or his assistants to have been present on the occasion of every disturbance which passionate men may have become engaged in, was to require the performance of an impossibility. On the occasion of the Convention row, which sprung up unexpectedly, his deputies were promptly on the ground, and interposed to preserve order. He leaves his office retaining the full confidence of the people who have known him longest and best:

[EXTRACT.]

IV.
Thomas Palmer is hereby removed from office as Sheriff of Hinds county, State of Mississippi, for failure to enforce the civil laws and maintain order.

We quoted yesterday a reported debate between Messrs. Fields and Gibbs, in the Convention. We are since informed that the occasion of the strong language used by the former in reply to the latter, was misapprehended—the occasion, we mean, not the language. The following has been furnished, as setting forth the real point at issue:

Some weeks since Mr. Fields, in urging a property qualification for Senators, among other reasons assigned, was the fact that, as a majority of voters, under any Constitution the Convention was likely to adopt, would be ignorant and vicious, it was highly proper, with a view to the security of property—one of the ends for which civil government is instituted—that there should be a check somewhere to licentious legislation, so as to assure its possessors against spoliation under the forms of law, and that by giving those who are peculiarly interested a virtual veto upon such abuse of power, it would tend to the greater prosperity of the country, by stimulating industry when it felt secure that the property resulting therefrom was made safe, and it would also give assurance to capitalists who might desire to settle among us, or make investments here, less reluctant to do so.

It was said of the colored people in the same connection, that though generally they were very ignorant, and like other races, commensurately vicious, yet less evil was to be apprehended from them than any other, owing to their acknowledged docility and love of peace.

An entire misapprehension of the above remarks led a member to say that the colored race was charged with being savages and cannibals. This was disproved at the time by Mr. Fields, coupled with the assertion that nothing had ever been uttered by the speaker, at any period of his life, more derogatory to one race than another, yet the member named in your notice, Mr. Gibbs, reiterated the charge above named, and it was to this the reply of "lie" was given, and not to the charge of holding many offices, though this is also untrue.

The Lexington, (Ky.) Gazette contains the following item, which will be interesting to poultry raisers:

"Dr. May informs us that, after repeated experiments, he is satisfied that the disease prevailing among the poultry in this section is an affection of the liver, and that it must be treated accordingly. He advises forty grains of calomel to a half gallon or meal twice a week, to fifty or sixty fowls. Since he has pursued this treatment he has lost none."

We are satisfied, from experiment, that calomel will be found very effective in preventing and curing the diseases which kill so many chickens.

Notice to Correspondents.

We earnestly request our correspondents to remit funds through the mails to register or procure post office money orders. This is an essential precaution against fraud.

Perplexity of the Radical Leaders.

There is trouble among the Radical leaders at Washington. The Southern mendicant agents of their party in going beyond the laws of Congress in the matter of proscription, have brought them in contact with troublesome issues. To refuse to admit the excluded States, is to lose their coveted votes in the electoral college. To admit them with constitutions disfranchising from one-half to two-thirds of the white people of the South, including vast numbers of original Union men, they plainly see will increase the popular fury against them in the Northern States.

In this perplexity, they are introducing bills to revise the Black and Tan Constitutions so as to make them accord with the Congressional acts, which, of themselves, are so odious that they are breaking the back of the Radical party.

In Virginia, Gen. Schofield told the architects of negro governments plainly, that they were overshooting the mark, and could not carry their programme into operation. This advice was lost upon his Black and Tan auditors; they took it in high offence, and the consequence is, that his speech has been followed up by an order postponing the election on the question of ratification, upon the pretext that Congress has made no appropriation to pay the expenses of the same. It is singular that this obstacle does not stand in the way of elections in the other States which are attempted to be brought under carpet-bag rule.

To throw some light on the tendency of events at Washington in view of this predicament of the Radical leaders, we copy the following special despatch to the St. Louis Democrat, (Radical):

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

Gen. Schofield's recent visit to this city, was wholly for the purpose of consultation with Gen. Grant regarding the condition of affairs in Virginia. Gen. Grant has fully discussed the situation there with leading Republicans, and the action taken has been such as they approve.

GEN. HANCOCK.

This distinguished soldier occupies a large space in the public eye; and the mention of his name in connection with the next Presidency attaches additional importance to him. Col. Forsyth, writing from Washington, to the Mobile Register, presents the following spirited sketch of him:

With General Hancock's personal appearance the newspaper press has made your readers more familiar. To say that he is a fine-looking man, does not do his exterior full justice. He is not only handsome in form and features, but distinguished in bearing. He is one of those men that are so rarely met in life, around whom is an atmosphere of charm and attraction that does not permit even the casual observer to pass by without a more intent look. His military bearing is marked, but not so much so as the courtly and polished manners of a gentleman. You cannot converse with him without discerning that he is a Democrat in political principle, is devoted to the constitution, believes in the absolute subordination of military to civil rule in time of peace, and is worthy of and true to the speech he made in the many Hall in the year of the war, when he declared that if the war in the South was waged for any other purpose than the preservation of the Union under the constitution, he would break his sword and retire from the service. General Hancock is about forty-six years of age, in full health and preservation, maintained by exemplary moderation in his personal habits and vigorous exercise afforded by his profession.

Undoubtedly the poor wretch who expiated his horrid crime in the manner described in the following extracts, was a deluded victim of Radical teachings:

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Negro Soldier Killed on Ship Island and Thrown in the Gulf.

We are reliably informed that a most horrible affair transpired on Ship Island. A negro soldier gained access to the sleeping apartment of Gen. Mower's daughter, about sixteen years of age, what was accomplished we know not; and can only surmise from the subsequent results.

It appears that a court-martial was at once organized, and the negro soldier sent to be executed by hanging. But the General interfered, and the sentence suspended, but it is currently reported, that the negro was killed inside the Fort, put into a sack and thrown into the Gulf. While bloody knives and other weapons, bearing the signs of being used, were seen on the Island, and the under officers spoke freely of his dispatch and his well deserved death, and yet the negro soldiers on the Island were, and are still led to believe that the dead negro was sent to Mobile on a vessel leaving about that time for Mobile.

General Mower taught Sambo that he was as good as anybody and a little better; he made conciliations and watchmen, and policemen, and other civil officers out of them, and thereby inculcated the idea that the negro was socially the equal of the white man, and now General Mower, after doing more than perhaps any one officer of his class to instill this idea into the negro's head, has, with a vengeance, felt the application of his doctrine.

A Washington dispatch to the St. Louis Republican, says:

The two Arkansas Senators (bogus) are here, but as the District Commander has not announced the ratification of the Arkansas Constitution, under which the Legislature convened that elected these gentlemen; there is grave doubt existing here among the Republicans as to their status.

THE PHYSIC WORKS.

The Corinth News has declared in favor of ratifying the Constitution which is in process of formation by the Military Convention, and had fairly entered the lists as a champion of that policy. But in its issue of the 25th, it formally renounces that course, in view of the vindictive and sweeping disfranchising measures of the Convention. As the proposed law now stands, every man who held any military or civil office in the Confederate service, no matter how humble the office, or what may have been his antecedents is proscribed. In their generosity the carpet-bag Solons vouchsafe to the private soldier the privilege of holding office; but they at the same time tell him that he shall not vote for his Lieutenant, Captain, Colonel, or other officer, who shared his toils in the army. So much for carpet-bag statesmanship, and carpet-bag estimate of the virtue and intelligence of the rank and file of the Confederate soldiers. As the measure originally stood, it was an injury. As it is now stands, an insult is superadded which the brave men to whom it is offered, will be but too glad of an opportunity to resent.

We are gratified by the frank utterances of our News cotemporary. The truth is, the Radicals have gone so immeasurably beyond the original plan of Congress, and that body itself has played so falsely with the Southern people—their plan is so clearly a scheme to establish African rule over the white people of the State upon the destruction of the welfare of both races, in order that they may feed upon the spoils—so clearly a measure to introduce the horrible creed of amalgamation into the political and social systems of the State by means of mixed schools, mixed militia, mixed jurors, and mixed legislatures—that it is exciting the mingled horror and loathing of every decent man within its limits. The News, with these manifestations of Radical degradation, instinctively takes its position in the Conservative ranks:

THE CONVENTION AND THE FRANCHISE.—The clause in the Franchise law, which we publish to-day, is the most sweeping act of proscription that has emanated from a Southern Convention, and cannot but meet the disapprobation of all honorable, fair-minded men. It is the last straw upon the overburdened camel's back. We can conceive of nothing so well calculated to unite the opposition to the Constitution as this Franchise ordinance. It is dictated by no considerations of prudence or good judgment, and will prove disastrous as a party measure. It is not natural that the party who framed the Constitution, in the face of most bitter opposition, should desire that the machinery of the State government should be set in motion under it by officials and legislators not in favor of its principles, or both, of an inferior order, and pledged themselves to do so. Their conduct fully illustrates the double-dealing and hypocrisy of the infamous band of traitors and knaves to which they belong.

Women as Teachers.—Teaching men may be a man's work, but teaching boys is a woman's. She can deal with the convenient element; let her devote herself to it, it is a work needing great patience, tact and love, and He who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," will surely bless it. That there is great difficulty in comfortably instructing men and boys together, we readily admit. Any one who has really heard the clever witticisms of an impudent lad on his slower, more manly companion, would understand that it must either end in the retreat of the man from the field, or a regular pitched battle; night school boys are not very often "stupidly good;" at all events not in a great manufacturing town, such as the one we write of. To control them by force is impossible; a harsh look will drive them away, but they'll stand even a sharp reproof if you know you are putting yourself on a level with them—not speaking from a high; persevering gentleness has won and will win them in time, but it must be the real article—a mere smooth tone is detected instantly, and will meet with a laugh or a cutting bit of irony; perfect sincerity must be the order of the day, and when they have been urged and helped on to acquire some real bit of knowledge, their gratitude to a teacher begins to show itself; then give them a pencil and paper, with letters, etc., to write at home, and your influence is established, and after you will be treated with respect.

Mississippi State Convention.

NINETY-EIGHTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, April 29th, 1868.

The following ordinances were passed: And the section as amended was adopted, and reads as follows: The committee of five appointed under authority of this Convention shall appoint three Commissioners of Election for each county, whose duty it shall be to supervise the election for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, who shall also at the same time and place, conduct the election for all State officers herein ordered. Returns, in duplicate, shall be made, sworn to by the said Commissioners conducting said election, and forwarded, within three days thereafter to the Chairman of said Committee of five, who shall, within five days after the last return has been received, make proclamation of the result of said election, and shall also declare the officers elected thereunder; and notify them of their election; and if declared ratified, the Constitution shall from and after that date be in full force and effect.

The section in relation to the election of a Commissioner of Immigration passed its third reading, and reads as follows: Sec. 3. There shall be a Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture, who shall be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot who shall hold his office for the term of four years unless sooner removed by law.

A Child Carried away by an Eagle.

The Quincy (Ill.) Whig of the 8th has the following:

One of the most startling events that has disturbed the calmness of our citizens, occurred this afternoon. A lady with her babe had been walking near the river, and for some cause the child was left alone a few minutes, in which time, an eagle which had been observed, but not dreamed of as dangerous, screeching bore away the babe. The mother rushed toward the child but too late to stop the eagle from carrying it off. The anxious crowd watched its course until it was lost to sight. Two men immediately started in a skiff across the river in the direction of its track, but of course they were unable to follow it, any distance, and nothing has since been heard of the infant thus taken away. The fate is enshrouded in mystery. We were unable to learn the name of the mother or her history, but her mental condition can be imagined. Those who saw the eagle say it was of the gray species.

Radicalism—Its Maturity and Hypocrisy.

Editor Clarion:—Do you believe that any white member of the "Military Convention" of this State, honestly and truly believes that the negroes are now prepared for, or capable of self-government? Do you believe that any member of that Convention is fool enough to believe that the State Government can or will prosper under negro rule and domination? Do you believe that any member of that Convention believes it is right and proper to vest in the negroes the power and dominion of the State? Do you believe that any member of that Convention honestly believes that the negroes should all be enfranchised and the general white population be disfranchised? Do you believe that any member of that Convention believes that what they have done and are doing is right? Can any mortal man anywhere believe either of those propositions?

I am free to acknowledge a large margin for human credulity and imbecility, but under no view of human infirmity, credulity and mental sanity, and upon the most liberal allowance in such matters, can I believe, for one moment, that any one of them honestly believe any such thing. I know they do not believe it, as well as I can know the convictions of any man, without absolutely possessing and feeling them. I know it as well as I know that the thief who steals my horse, the robber who fleeces my purse, the incendiary who burns my house, the assassin who murders me, know he is wrong and is doing violence to right and law. The one is as palpable and self-evident as the other. Why have they not unanimously gone before the State office if they honestly believe the affirmative of those propositions? Why have they awarded themselves all the stations of honor and power in their nominations, if they believe the affirmative? If they can be elected at all it must be by the negro vote. They have no friend but the negro, and him only because they back on him, false professions and negro credulity and ignorance. They would enfranchise hell and disfranchise heaven, if they could, and it would give them power and control. They know and feel that they are perjured and damned before all intelligences, and their black and horrible infamy can find no hiding place, save among the poor, deluded, credulous and ignorant negro. They can't look an honest and intelligent white man in the face, and so honest, intelligent white man or negro, should look them in the face with recognition. If all the Ipeens and Tartarems, Lobelias, etc., in the world was poured into hell, it would not vomit up the same number of as unprincipled, perjured and debased wretches. The inmates of hell are perhaps entitled to an apology for even suggesting the possibility of such a thing, or a thing akin to or approaching it. When the Devil comes to make up his jewels and fashion them into a pyramid, elevating to the summit the foulest and blackest of the damned, he will cap the climax with the Radical spirits of this Convention, and write upon their little, low and mean pates, "These are my beloved sons in whom I am well pleased."

I know that Morgan and Clark, of Yazoo, declared their opposition to universal suffrage, since their election to the Convention and in favor of a suffrage based upon an intelligence or property qualification, or both, of an inferior order, and pledged themselves to do so. Their conduct fully illustrates the double-dealing and hypocrisy of the infamous band of traitors and knaves to which they belong.

BENTON.

April 20th, 1868.

Women as Teachers.

Teaching men may be a man's work, but teaching boys is a woman's. She can deal with the convenient element; let her devote herself to it, it is a work needing great patience, tact and love, and He who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," will surely bless it. That there is great difficulty in comfortably instructing men and boys together, we readily admit. Any one who has really heard the clever witticisms of an impudent lad on his slower, more manly companion, would understand that it must either end in the retreat of the man from the field, or a regular pitched battle; night school boys are not very often "stupidly good;" at all events not in a great manufacturing town, such as the one we write of. To control them by force is impossible; a harsh look will drive them away, but they'll stand even a sharp reproof if you know you are putting yourself on a level with them—not speaking from a high; persevering gentleness has won and will win them in time, but it must be the real article—a mere smooth tone is detected instantly, and will meet with a laugh or a cutting bit of irony; perfect sincerity must be the order of the day, and when they have been urged and helped on to acquire some real bit of knowledge, their gratitude to a teacher begins to show itself; then give them a pencil and paper, with letters, etc., to write at home, and your influence is established, and after you will be treated with respect.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—House.—A resolution was offered to print five hundred copies of Southern Constitutions.

Impeachment.—Sumner moved a resolution of censure on Nelson for using language likely to provoke a duel.

Several objections.

Nelson produced a letter dated ninth of a March sent by Butler and Logan's signatures regarding Alta Vella.

Meade telegraphed Grant that Georgia ratifies the Constitution, and elects Bullock, but the Legislature is Democratic.

Stearns will deliver his speech in person.

Evarts spoke all day and concludes to-morrow.

Acquittal stocks up, betts even to-day.

Nelson's triumph over Butler to-day complete.

Trumbull moved that Nelson be allowed to explain.

Nelson, as part of his explanation, was reading a letter from Butler, and attached to it Senator Davis said the manager had no business to object.

Senator Sherman then objected.

Hendricks moved that Nelson be allowed to read so much of the letter as he wished to carry.

The Land We Love.

The April number of this elegant, patriotic, and popular Southern magazine, has been received. The contents are as follows: Sketches of General Stephen Elliott, The State of Franklin; by Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Historian of Tennessee. Nina; by Dr. F. O. Ticknor, of Columbus, Ga. Mineral Resources of Mississippi; by Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, University of Mississippi. The White Rose, and Answer; by Mrs. Rosa Verner Jeffrey, Lexington, Ky. Two Days' Walk in Scotland; by Bennett H. Young, Edinburgh, Scotland. Roe. What the Moon Saw; by F. H. Farfar. The Faith She Plighted Me; by H. F. Stanton, Esq., Maysville, Ky. Mary Ashburton; by Elsie Beverly, Maryland. The South American Republics. Perfect Through Suffering; by Mrs. Fanny Downing, Charlotte, N. C. Haversack. Hamors of the Morgan Raid; by J. Parish Stelle, of Ky.

From the Hinds County Gazette.

Immigration Meeting in Hinds.

At a meeting of Hinds, held at Raymond, April 18th, 1868, on motion, S. M. Shelton, Col. J. M. Hawkins was called to the Chair, and C. E. Mount appointed Secretary.

On motion of same, a committee composed of S. M. Shelton, A. L. Brown and A. L. Dabney was appointed, who, through their Chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

We, a number of the citizens of Hinds county, assembled at Raymond, the county seat, having long deplored the helplessness and desolate condition of our country, recognize to its fullest extent, the great necessity of an increase of our sturdy laboring population to be the only means of advancing the building up the material prosperity of the country—and fully endorsing the plan for bringing immigration and capital into the country adopted by the Immigration Convention which met at Jackson, Miss., on the 31st of March last, and whose proceedings have been published in the various newspapers of the State, do hereby

Resolve, That the President of this meeting appoint six gentlemen, well known to the people, and from different parts of the county, to be called a Provisional Committee, whose duty it shall be to open at once books or lists for subscription of Lands to the different Land-owners throughout the county.

Resolved, That as the object of said Provisional Committee will only be to get enough land subscribed to justify the formation of a Company to be called the Freehold Land and Colonization Company of Hinds county, to wit: the sum of \$10,000; and that no one who puts his name on the books or list opened by said provisional committee, will be bound to deed his land to said Company until said provisional committee shall have reported as shall be hereafter provided for and the company formed, and not then if the organization and plan of the company does not suit him; but will be at liberty to withdraw his name at any time before the complete organization of said company.

Resolved, That each one of the gentlemen composing said provisional committee, shall through some public newspaper, or newspapers, give notice to the people of the time and place at which he will open his book or list for taking the names of those prepared and wishing to subscribe lands.

Resolved, That when said provisional committee shall have gotten subscriptions of land to the amount specified in the second of this series of resolutions, they shall report the same to the president of this meeting, who it shall be to at once, by giving due and timely notice through the public newspapers, call a meeting of said subscribers and others to organize said company on such plan as to them may then seem proper and expedient.

The address of the Convention of Land-owners from the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana, held at Raymond, March 31st, 1868, was, on motion, S. M. Shelton, Esq., explained the plan as presented by Mr. John Everett, of Everett, Leno & Co., money brokers, Lombard street, London.

On motion of A. L. Brown, the resolution was filed with 50,000 acres; and that ten be the number of committee to solicit subscriptions; and that the Chair have sufficient time to make selections.

On motion, the resolutions as amended were adopted, nem. con.

On motion of A. L. Brown, the newspapers of this county are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. And on motion of same, meeting adjourned subject to call of the chairman.

J. M. HAWKINS, Chairman, C. E. MOUNT, Secretary.

The Chairman names the following committee to open books of subscription as provided by resolution adopted by the meeting: U. W. Moffett, R. A. Myrick, Henry Coker, L. J. Fatheree, Dr. Lowe White, Thos. S. Dabney, Wm. Foster, J. W. Wilborn H. Sivley, and H. Foster.

Sprouting Potatoes.—Mr. J. C. Thompson lately read an essay before the American Institute Farmers' Club, which seemed to attract much attention from that wise body, and it may be new to many of our readers, we condense the practical part and publish it.

He sprouts his potatoes in shallow boxes, (two and a half or three inches deep, filled with sandy loam. Cut the potatoes into pieces of only one eye, and lay them thickly over the bottom of your boxes, (first having covered the board half an inch with soil,) and then sprinkle fine dirt over them till the box is full.

Wet with warm water occasionally, and in from two to three weeks they will be ready to set in the open ground. Only one plant should be put in a hill.

This would be a good way to treat varieties of which you have but little seed, as every eye may be made into a good plant.

The Latest News.

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